DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $12
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No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

[For the Confederatd.

HOKE'S BRIGADE.

KINSTON, N. C., March 6, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As it may not be altogether unimportant to your many readers to hear from this part of the army occassionally, we will, with your permission, whenever an opportunity presents itself, jot down a few items for your columns.

Brigadier General R. F. Hoke, commanding at this post, has, since he assumed command wrought a complete revolution in public sentiment here and hereabouts, combining in his person the "*suaviter in modo*," "*fortiter in re*." He possesses in an eminent degree those qualifications essential for a good officer and efficient commander. A terror to tyrants and traitors he is an unflinching advocate of justice and right. With an energy unsurpassed and a resolution seldom equalled he is indefatigable in his efforts to make his troops comfortable and promote the interests and welfare of the cause in which his heart and soul are so warmly enlisted. Whatever he does, he does it with all his might; whether arresting deserters in Western North Carolina, fighting the enemy on Virginia soil, or executing traitors at Kinston, he fearlessly pursues the path of duty and rectitude. General Hoke is, we believe, a native of Lincoln county, and judging from his appearance, between twenty-five and thirty years of age. His father was the Democratic nominee for Governor in 1844, at a period in which the State was largely Whig. He canvassed with Gov. Graham, and though defeated, by his polite and courteous bearing, affable address and that cool and collected manner of speaking for which he was so remarkably noted, never allowing himself to be thrown off of balance, or betrayed into passion, he succeeded in reducing the Whig majority to about three thousand.

When the tocsin of war sounded and men, everywhere, from the mountains to the seaboard, were flocking to the standard of their country, in defence of their homes and firesides, Gen. Hoke buckled on his sword and entered the service as Jr. 2d Lieutenant in the first N. C. Regiment. A vacancy occurring, he was elected to the Majority, and then Lt. Colonel. Afterwards he was made Lt. Colonel of the 33d North Carolina, and subsequently Colonel of the 21st N. C.

Commanding Trimble's old brigade at Fredericksburg, Virginia, on the memorable 13th of December he made that daring and desperate charge, which won for him the highest commendation of Gen. Jackson, and secured him the appointment of Brigadier. Of his career since, it is unnecessary to speak. "The bravest of the brave," he never bids his men *go*, but *follow*. He never orders them to encounter dangers that he would not face, nor requires of them privations and hardships that he would not willingly share. Wherever the balls fall the thickest and the shells the fastest, old "*crop ear*" may be seen bearing his riders.

Our Brigade is in a state of quietude now, with nothing to relieve the dull monotony of camp life, save an occasional "hop" which the boys manage to get up with the fair ladies of Kinston. Woman is a great "institution:" without her, life would be an insufferable bore.

H.

[For the Confederate.

Nominations for Congress and Governor.

The 4th of March being a day for Special Court for Anson County, a large number of citizens being present in Wadesboro', and having learned of the death of Mr. Sam'l H. Christian, member elect to Congress, a meeting was held to nominate a suitable person to represent this district in Congress. Joseph White, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Dr. John G. Smith appointed Secretary.

The Hon. Thos. S. Ashe was nominated by Wm. Allen, Esq., and the nomination was unanimously approved, by a rising vote.

A committee of three was appointed to inform Mr. Ashe of his nomination.

At the same time the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the administration of Gov. Vance, during all his term of office, meets the hearty and cordial approval of every true Southern man; and that we nominate him for re-election.

On motion of Maj. James Boggan, it was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Argus, the Fayetville Observer and the Raleigh Confederate.

JOSEPH WHITE, Pres't.

JOHN G. SMITH, Sec'y.

Miscellaneous.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

WE are authorized to announce MAURICE Q. WADDELL, Esq., of Chatham, a candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District, made vacant by the death of Hon. S. W. Christian, deceased. 38-t aug 4

MULE STRAYED---$50 REWARD.

OFFICE OF CHIEF Q. M. DIS'T N. C.,
RALEIGH, 9th March, 1864.

STRAYED from the Government Stables in this city on the 21st February last, a medium sized black or dark Mule. The above reward will be paid by me on delivery of the animal at this post or on presentation of any Confederate Quartermaster's receipt. W. W. PEIRCE,
38-6t Maj. and Chief Q. M.

Office Chief Q. M. Raleigh, N. C.,

MARCH 8th, 1864.

PERSONS holding checks drawn by this department, *must* present them for payment before the 28th March, 1864, or they will be paid only in the present issue whenever presented.

W. W. PEIRCE,
38-6t Maj. and Q. M. C. S. Army.

LARGE AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

BY R. A. YOUNG & BRO., PETERSBURG, Va.—On Friday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock, at our store, No. 4, Iron Front, we will sell at auction, five thousand packages of *MANUFACTURED TOBACCO*, of all qualities, including one thousand pounds Navy, pounds and half pounds, one hundred tierces of Twist, and some of the most celebrated brands of fine chewing and smoking tobacco in the Confederacy.
38-8t

Notice.

HAVING procured some genuine vaccine virus, I will vaccinate, free of charge, healthy white children of this city and county, not previously vaccinated, who present themselves at the Medical Director's office between the hours of 10 and 2.

By order of Surgeon P. E. HINES, Medical Director General Hospitals, N. C.

E. B. HOLLAND,
38-2awlm A. Ass't. Surg. C. S. A.

Persons holding Checks or drafts given by me, will present them before March 25.
37-d3t. W. R. MILLER,
Progress copy.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 39.

Miscellaneous.

Treasury Department, C. S. A.,
RICHMOND, Feb. 20, 1864.

Treasury Notice as to Funding Under Act of February 17, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to all holders of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately, at the Office of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or of any Depositary, for certificates which will entitle them to 6 per cent. Bonds; and that the said privilege will continue until the 1st of April ensuing, after which all notes above the denomination of five dollars can be funded only at 66⅔ cents to the dollar, except one hundred dollar notes, which, after that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten per cent. per month.

The certificates issued, together with the Bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable for taxes of the year 1864 at the full amount expressed on the face without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for that year on other bonds and credits.

The short time allowed should admonish all holders promptly to present the notes, and not risk the chance of exclusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March.

(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER,
29-tf Secretary of the Treasury.

[No. 116.]

An Act to reduce the currency, and to authorize a new issue of Notes and Bonds.

SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the holders of all Treasury notes above the denomination of five dollars, not bearing interest, shall be allowed until the first day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and until the first day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, to fund the same, and until the periods and at the places stated the holders of all such Treasury notes shall be allowed to fund the same in registered bonds, payable twenty years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July of each year.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue the bonds required for the funding provided for in the preceding section; and until the bonds can be prepared he may issue certificates to answer the purpose. Such bonds and certificates shall be receivable, without interest, in payment of all Government dues payable in the year 1864, except export and import duties.

Sec. 3. That all Treasury notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars, not bearing interest, which shall not be presented for funding under the provisions of the first section of this act shall, from and after the 1st day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and the 1st day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi, cease to be receivable in payment of public dues; and said notes, if not presented at that time, shall, in addition to the tax of thirty-three and one-third cents imposed in the 4th section of this act, be subject to a tax of ten per cent. per month until so presented; which taxes shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be deducted from the face of said notes whenever presented for payment or for funding, and such notes shall not be exchangeable for the new issue of Treasury notes provided for in this act.

Sec. 4. That on all said Treasury notes not funded or used in payment of taxes at the dates and places prescribed in the first section of this act, there shall be levied at said dates and places a tax of thirty-three and one-third cents for every dollar promised on the face of said notes. Said tax shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be collected by deducting the same at the Treasury, its depositaries, and by the collectors, and by all Government officers receiving the same, wherever presented for payment or for funding, or in payment of Government dues, or for postage, in exchange for new notes as hereinafter provided, and said Treasury notes shall be fundable in bonds as provided in the first section of this act, until the 1st day of January, 1865, at the rate of sixty-six cents and two-thirds on the dollar, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at any time between the 1st of April, east, and the 1st of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, and the 1st of January, 1865, to substitute and exchange new Treasury notes for the same, at the rate of sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar; Provided, that notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars shall not be entitled to the privilege of said exchange: Provided, further, that the right to fund any of said Treasury notes after the 1st day of January, 1865, is hereby taken away; and provided further, that upon all such Treasury notes which remain outstanding on the 1st day of January, 1865, and which may not be exchanged for new Treasury notes, as herein provided, a tax of one hundred per cent. is hereby imposed.

Sec. 5. That after the first day of April next all authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes shall be and is hereby revoked, provided the Secretary of the Treasury may, after that time, issue new Treasury notes in such form as he may prescribe, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States said new issue to be receivable in payment of all public dues except export and import duties, and to be issued in exchange for old notes, at the rate of two dollars of the new for three dollars of the old issues, whether said old notes be surrendered for exchange by the holders thereof, or be received into the Treasury under the provisions of this act; and the holders of the new notes, or of the old notes, except those of the denomination of one hundred dollars, after they are reduced to sixty-six and two third cents on the dollar, by the tax aforesaid, may convert into call certificates, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, unless sooner converted into new notes.

Sec. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government, not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon, the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on the value of all cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: Provided, that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

Sec. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, from time to time, as the wants of the Treasury may require it, to sell or hypothecate for Treasury notes said bonds or any part thereof upon the best terms he can so as to meet appropriations by Congress, and at the same time reduce and restrict the amount of circulation in Treasury notes within reasonable and safe limits.

Sec. 8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act may either be registered or coupon bonds, as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

Sec. 9. All certificates shall be fundable, and shall be taxed in all respects as is provided for the Treasury notes into which they are convertible, if not converted before the time fixed for taxing the Treasury notes. Such certificates shall from that time bear interest upon only sixty-six and two-third cents for every dollar promised upon their face, and shall be redeemable only in new Treasury notes at that rate, but after the passage of this act no call certificates shall be issued until after the first day of April, 1864.

Miscellaneous.

Sec. 10. That if any bank of deposit shall give its depositors the bonds authorized by the 1st section of this act in exchange for their deposits, and specify the same on the Bonds by some distinctive mark or token to be agreed upon with the Secretary of the Treasury, then the said depositors shall be entitled to receive the amount of said bonds in Treasury notes, bearing no interest and outstanding at the passage of this act; Provided the said bonds are presented before the privilege of funding said notes at par shall cease as herein prescribed.

SEC. 11. That all Treasury notes heretofore issued of the denomination of five dollars shall continue to be receivable in payment of public dues as provided by law, and fundable at par under the provisions of this act until the 1st of July, 1864, east, and until the 1st of October, 1864, west of the Mississippi river; but after that time they shall be subject to a tax of thirty-three and a third cents on every dollar promised on the face thereof, said tax to attach to said notes wherever circulated, and said notes to be fundable and exchangeable for new Treasury notes as herein provided, subject to the deduction of said tax.

SEC. 12. That any State holding Treasury notes received before the times herein fixed for taxing said notes shall be allowed until the 1st day of January, 1865, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, payable twenty years after date, and the interest payable semi-annually. But all Treasury notes received by any State after the time fixed for taxing the same, as aforesaid, shall be held to have been received diminished by the amount of said tax. The discrimination between the said notes subject to the tax and those not so subject shall be left to the good faith of each State, and the certificate of the Governor thereof shall in each case be conclusive

SEC. 13. That the Treasury notes heretofore issued, bearing interest at the rate of seven dollars and thirty cents on the hundred dollars per annum, shall no longer be received in payment of public dues, but shall be deemed and considered bonds of the Confederate States, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing the rate of interest specified on their face, payable the 1st of January in each year.

SEC. 14. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized in case the exigencies of the Government should require it, to pay the demand of any public creditor whose debt may be contracted after the passage of this act, willing to receive the same in a certificate of indebtedness to be issued by said Secretary in such form as he may deem proper, payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and transferable only by special endorsement under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and said certificates shall be exempt from taxation in principal and interest.

SEC. 15. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to increase the number of depositories so as to meet the requirements of this act, and with that view to employ such of the banks of the several States as he may deem expedient.

SEC. 16. The Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith advertise this act in such newspapers published in the several States, and by such other means as shall secure immediate publicity; and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall each cause it to be published in general orders for the information of the army and navy.

SEC. 17. The 42d section of the act for the assessment and collection of taxes approved May 1, 1863, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 18. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, upon the application of the holder of any call certificate, which by the first section of the act to provide for the funding and further issue of Treasury notes, approved March 23d, 1863, was required to be hereafter deemed to be a bond, to issue to such holder a bond therefor upon the terms provided by said act.

Approved Feb. 17, 1864. 35-t2dap.

For Sale—N. C. State Bonds, old and new—6 and 8 per cents.
35 3t* W. H JONES, Ag't.

Stray Notice.---Taken up by Russell Callis, living at Health Seat, 6 miles East of Oxford on the Henderson road, four Cows and one Calf, marked and described as follows:

One pied Cow, no-horned, and Calf; Cow aged 10 or 12. One no-horned pied Heifer; no ear mark, 3 years old. Two horned red Cows, aged respectively 6 and 8 years.

Three of the Cows bear the following mark: swallow fork in the right ear, crop and underkeal in the left. R. J MITCHELL,
Ranger of Granville.
Oxford, March 5th, 1864. 36 d3t

On Sale.---About 12000 lbs. of No. 1 Smoking Tobacco, handsomely put up in papers and papers in boxes of 100 lbs. each. It will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Apply to W. H. Cunniggim, Exchange Hotel, Raleigh, or to the subscribers at Hillsboro.
35-d6t* PHILLIPS & HOOKER.

To the Voters of Orange County.---It is hereby announced that CAPT. J. W. LATTA'S friends have concluded to run his name at the pending election for a seat in the House of Commons. If any man in our community is worthy of the confidence of the citizens, it surely is Capt Latta, for it is certain that no man has evinced more determined zeal and patriotism in this revolutionary struggle than he. From the getting up of his Company to the present time he has stood manfully to his post without showing a shadow of flinching. In the camp his manly bearing, consistent spirit and rigid attention to duty, has won for him both respect and the highest confidence of officers and men; and we say that when offices of high responsibility have to be filled, that it is due to ourselves that we fill them with true men—those whose former acts speak for themselves, and not with those who have yet to be tried—especially men who have hitherto stood back, taking no part nor hand in this bloody war, but rather avoiding it by all manner of means. The citizens owe such men no patronage.

Capt. Latta is an able-bodied man, so are the other candidates; ergo, that can be nothing against him. He has been at the wheel ever since the commencement of the struggle, and his friends intend to try to elect him and give him a little resting spell from the arduous duties of the active campaign; and if he should fortunately be elected, it will leave a vacancy that probably one of his opponents could fill if they should then be at all inclined to fight. Our noble Chief Executive was taken right out of the front ranks by his friends and put in his chair, and why may we not do so again in the case of Capt. Latta? Come out, fellow-countrymen, and let us place a good and tried soldier in our Legislature

MANY CITIZENS.

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS OF ORANGE COUNTY:—I announce myself as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons at the pending election. I have not had an opportunity of meeting with you since the commencement of the war, but I presume my position is well known. Should you see proper to elect me on the 18th of March, I will serve you faithfully and to the best of my ability. J. W. LATTA.
36-d3t*

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
VANCE, March 4, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, that all Debts and accounts, of every description, Coupons, Dividends, Hand Hire, Bonds, &c., due by this Company previous to March 20th, 1864, will be paid in Confederate Treasury Notes of the old issue.

By order of the Board of Directors.
35-tm20. JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr. Sec'y.

A Runaway taken up.---A dark Mulatto boy about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, calling himself Chalk, says he belongs to Blake Nickerson, living on or near the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad; had on when taken a soldier coat, and a white hat. For further information, address
WM. M. SMITH,
39-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

JOBWORK
Of all description neatly executed at this office

Miscellaneous.

COTTON CARDS.

400 pair of Whittemore's No. 10 Cards at $100 or $4 in specie.

Owing to the depreciation of the currency, I have increased my price for Cards to $100 in the present currency.

They are on leather and of the best quality. These cards are for sale by J. L. Terrell at Clarksville Junction; A. D. Ellis, Franklinton; J. M. Towles, and Creech & Litchford, Raleigh. Orders will be received by Elder N. A. Purefoy, Warrenton. Any person who will send me $100 in currency by the 27th of March, to Forestville, N. C., will receive a pair of cards by Express. After the 27th of March, the price will be $75 in the new currency, or its equivalent in the old.

J. S. PUREFOY.
Forestville, N. C., Feb. 1864. 34-6t

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO.,
RALEIGH, March, 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the checks issued by me on the Bank of North Carolina, and now outstanding, as also the dividends declared payable by this Company, and not collected, are payable only in the present Confederate currency.

W. W. VASS,
March 1-1m. Treasurer

50 Hands Wanted.---We wish to Hire for the balance of the year (50) FIFTY ABLE-BODIED HANDS, to cut wood in Burke county, N. C., at our Iron Works. Said hands will be well fed and taken care of. Apply soon, and address C. P. MENDENHALL,
at Greensboro',
or E. P. JONES,
*30-d12t at Morganton, Burke co., N. C.

Income Bonds of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1864.

THE INCOME BONDS of this Company are due and payable at the Bank of Charleston, S. C., in the City of Charleston on the 1st day of March, 1864. Notice is hereby given to all holders of said Bonds that they will be paid on presentation at said Bank in the City of Charleston on maturity, with any interest coupons thereon. Also, that they will be paid on presentation at the Treasurer's office of this Company in Wilmington, N. C., with any interest coupons due thereon, if preferred by the holders. The interest accruing on these Bonds will cease on and after the 1st day of March, 1864. THOS. D. WALKER,
29-d2w President.

Notice.

WE will sell at public auction, for cash, at our Factory in Thomasville, N. C., on Saturday 12th March next, three hundred gallons of good old pure proof peach and apple BRANDY.

Also, one hundred and twenty boxes Tobacco of different brands, one Jack, and a good second-hand two-horse Wagon, and other property.

The sale will begin at half-past one o'clock, P. M., in order to give the Western train time to arrive. J. K. & M. H. PINNIX.
Thomasville, Feb. 24, 1864.—32 d3t

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming. At C. M. FARRISS'.
NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get *fits*, send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.
March 5-34 1m. C. M. FARRISS.

$50 Reward.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR the apprehension and delivery to me of my negro boy ESSEX, or if placed in any jail, so that I can get him. Said boy was raised near Washington, N. C. and may be trying to make his way down there. He is about 18 years old, light complexion, has a peculiar look about the eye—showing a good deal of the white of the eye—and has rather an awkward walk. P. COWPER,
Raleigh, March 8th 37 5t.*

The New Tax and Currency Laws, Compel me to adjust my prices to their demand or suspend the manufacture of the Southern Hepatic Pills. From this date I shall sell them at $225 a gross. For $30 I will send a dozen boxes to any address. They are not as profitable as when the prices were lower.
March 7, 1864 d2t-w4t* G. W. DEEMS,
Goldsboro N. C.

Notice.---All persons Now Holding or who may hereafter hold checks or drafts against as dated prior to April 1864, are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid in the old Currency.
37-tf. W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

DEPOSITARY'S OFFICE.
WARRENTON, N. C.

The Subscriber has been Appointed Depositary of the Treasury at this place, and is now receiving Confederate Treasury notes for funding under the recent act of Congress.
March 7th 1846. JOS. B. BATCHELOR.
37-d4t. Depositary.

BANK OF COMMERCE AT NEWBERNE.
COMPANY SHOPS, March 5th 1864.

Notice is Hereby Given to Depositors, Banks, and to all persons holding Checks, and having Dividends due and unpaid, to present said claims, and receive payment thereof in the present Currency at par on or before the 25th inst. otherwise they will be funded in 4 per. cent, Bonds of the Confederate States. And payment of all such claims will be made thereafter in said Bonds. J. A. GAION,
37-d125. Casher.

Progress copy until 25th inst. also the Charlotte Bulletin, and send bills immediately to advertiser.

OFFICE WILMINGTON AND WELDON R. R. Co.,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Wilmington, N. C., March 3, 1864.

All outstanding Checks, given by me, must be presented at the Bank of Cape Fear for payment, prior to the 1st of April next. Holders of them are hereby notified that if presented after that time, they will be paid only in the now existing currency, at the present value, as expressed on its face.

Such of the Stockholders of this Company, to whom dividends heretofore declared are still due, are also notified to collect the same before the 1st of April next, or the several amounts due to them respectively, will be counted out in Treasury notes of the Confederate States, placed in separate packages, and held for delivery to such Stockholders on demand. The larger portion of the dividends now due, were declared during the year 1863, and by the terms of the order of the Board of Directors, were payable in the existing circulation of Treasury notes of the Confederate States.

This notice is given for the benefit of the Stockholders referred to above, that they may in due time avail themselves of the provisions of the recent act of Congress in reference to the currency.

J. W. THOMPSON,
46-d2tw1t Treasurer.

BLANKS
Executed with neatness and despatch at THIS OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED.—A Good Milch Cow.
Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Bank of Washington at Greensboro', Feb. 10th, 1864. A meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank will be held at the town of Tarboro' on Wednesday, 16th March, proximo. A general attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

M. STEVENSON, Cashier.
14-d3tawd*

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal. F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16dtf.

Mrs. H. W. Miller,

BOARD

By the Month,		$220
Daily board do		$150
Transient, per day		$ 12

jan 16-d1y

Office Chatham R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 4, 1864.

ALL Checks and Requisitions of this Company, now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency. W. W. VASS Treas.
34 3tawts.

Office C. S. Depository,
TARBORO', N. C., March 4, 1864.

TO enable the people in Eastern North Carolina more conveniently to fund their money under the late Act of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury has established a Depository of the Treasury at this place.

Until the 1st day of April next, all non-interest bearing Treasury notes, above the denomination of five dollars, may be funded at par.

W. M. PIPPEN,
34-7t Depositary.

NOTICE.

WE wish to hire for the balance of the year, three good negro Blacksmiths. Address,
J. K. & M. H. PINNIX,
32-12t Thomasville, N. C.

Bank of North Carolina.

ALL persons having Dividends due and unpaid in this Bank, Branches and Agencies, are hereby notified that unless the same be drawn on or before the 25th day of March, instant, they will be paid in the 4 *per cent.* Bonds of the Confederate States, or in the present currency at par.

32-d26t C. DEWEY, Cashier.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of well-timbered, fertile Land, convenient to water, lying in the eastern part of the State, containing Eight Thousand acres. Apply to me at this place for particulars.

JOS. S. CANNON.
Raleigh, March 2, 1864.—32 d1f

NOTICE.—The BANKS at GREENSBORO', N. C., will decline to pay undrawn dividends, certificates of deposit, and checks of any date prior to the 28th of March next, except in the currency now existing, and as now rated and valued; and all those entitled to dividends, and holders of such certificates and checks, are requested to present the same to us forthwith and receive payment. Feb. 27, 1864.

WM. A. CALDWELL, Cashier Farmers' Bank North Carolina.
M. STEVENSON, Cashier Bank of Washington, North Carolina.
JESSE H. LINDSAY, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, North Carolina.
W. W. CLARK, Cashier of the Merchants Bank of Newbern.
D. P. WEIR, Treas'r Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company.
31 2-taw3w*.

Notice to the Non-Conscripts.---I now have a Company of non-scripts *permanently* stationed at Salisbury, N. C., as Prison Guards, and will receive 25 or 30 more recruits, if an early application is made to me. *This Company will not be removed from this place.*

H. P. ALLEN,
Cap't. Co. B. Prison Guards.
Salisbury, N. C., March 5th, 1864. 35-d15t

FOR SALE.—TEN BALES OF GOOD COTTON. Apply to
31 2-6t*. J. McKIMMON.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I WILL attend, with the Assessors, at my office, in the city of Raleigh, from the 14th to the 20th inst., for the purpose of receiving returns and the taxes imposed in the fourth section of an Act of the Congress of the Confederate States, entitled "An Act to levy additional taxes for the common defence and support of the Government," approved 17th February, 1864, as follows:

Sec. 4th. I. On all profits made by buying and selling spirituous liquors, flour, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, molasses or syrup, salt, bacon, pork, lard, beef or beef cattle, sheep, oats, hay, fodder, raw hides, leather, horses, mules, boots, shoes, cotton yarns, wool, woolen, cotton or mixed cloths, hats, wagons, harness, coal, iron, steel or nails, at any time between the first of January 1863, and the first of January 1864, ten per cent. in addition to the tax on such profits as income under the "act to lay taxes for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved April 24th, 1863.

II. On all profits made by buying and selling money, gold, silver, foreign exchange, stocks, notes, debts, credits, or obligations of any kind, and any merchandise, property or effects of any kind not enumerated in the preceding paragraph, between the times named therein, ten per cent., in addition to the tax on such profits as income, under the act aforesaid.

III. On the amount of profits exceeding twenty-five per cent., made during the year 1863, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, express, railroad, manufacturing, dry dock or other joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not, twenty-five per cent. on such excess. RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake County.
Raleigh, March 5th, 1864. 34-td.

For Sale or Exchange.—I Have a One-horse Wagon, a two-horse do., (entirely new) and four horse do.; one Jersey do., which have been run for a short while, in perfect order, and one Buggy and Harness newly repaired, which I will sell for Confederate money, or exchange for old Wagons or Buggies. Also, a small lot of old IRON for sale. Apply to S. W. TERRELL,
35-d3t* Rolesville, N. C.

$300 Reward.---Runaway from the subscribers on Monday the 15th instant, two negros—DUNCAN and JANE. Duncan is about 6 feet high, stout and able, weighs about 175 pounds—dark color but not black—is polite, smart and intelligent and is a Tanner. Altogether he is a No. 1 boy. Jane is tall for a woman; not overly stout, and unsound. We believe they were induced to, and advised in their escape by some white man, and carried off in a wagon. They carried everything with them. We will give two hundred dollars for the delivery of Duncan and one hundred dollars for Jane, or their confinement in any jail so that we can get them.

Duncan is about 38 years old and Jane about 32—husband and wife.
23-d24t GAIN & RUFFIN.
Hillsboro', Orange county N. C. Feb. 19, 1864.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at two DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Miscellaneous.

Notice.—On the first day of every month I shall send a special agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded free of charge. EDWARD WARREN,
Dec. 22, 1863-d3m Surg. Gen'l N. C.

Office Southern Express Company, Raleigh, N. C., February 13, 1864.—Much complaint being made of the delays by this Company in forwarding merchandize, I am instructed to advertise that the rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take preference over all others, and next in order are packages forwarded by friends or associations, to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of the rule, together with the limited facilities for transportation, necessarily cause delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
18-1m *Agent.*

Office Southern Express Company, Augusta, Ga., February 16, 1864.—Legal notice is hereby given to all concerned, that persons who ship packages containing spirits, wines or cordials, without informing our Agent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, wines, or cordials will not be forwarded by this Company except under SPECIAL CONTRACT.

JAS. SHUTER,
Superintend. and Acting President.
A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag't, Raleigh, N. C.
18 1m

Newspaper Establishment for Sale.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "SPIRIT OF THE AGE" Newspaper having engaged in another business, offers that establishment for sale. It was in existence at the time of the passage of the last Military Bill, which entitles its Editor and necessary employees to exemption under that Act. The Paper has a large circulation, and the Office is well supplied with Presses, Type and all necessary fixtures for Newspaper, Book and Job Printing. The nett income of the Office will afford from 30 to 50 per cent. profits on the price asked for the Establishment.

For price and other information desired, address "PROPRIETOR SPIRIT OF THE AGE,"
26-tf Raleigh N. C.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD CO.,
VANCE, March 4, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, that after March 20th, 1864, no issues of Confederate Treasury notes other than the ones, twos, and fives, will be received by this Company in payment of Fares, Freights or any other dues; otherwise fifty per cent. additional will be charged. The $100 notes will not be received at all, and in every instance the debtor must make the exact change.

By order of the Board of Directors.
35-tm20 JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr., Sec'y.

Military.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 25th, 1864.

THE annexed order from Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, is published for the information of all concerned.

By order of the Commandant:

E. J. HARDIN, Adj't.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GEN'L'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Jan. 5, 1864.

General Orders, No. 2.

For the information of all concerned, and to correct prevalent misapprehension, it is announced that there exists no mandatory provision of law securing to *Enrolled* Conscripts the right to choose in what company or regiment they will serve. They cannot be assigned to companies from other States, and, in general, their wishes are to be consulted as to the choice of companies, where no considerations for the good of the service intervene to prevent compliance. Assignments once made by Commandants of Conscripts, in good faith, in the exercise of their discretion, will not be considered as fit subjects for complaints.

By order. S. COOPER,
28-d15t *Adjutant and Inspector Genl.*

Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 11, 1864. The following "Notice" from Bureau of Conscription is published for the guidance of all concerned. Compliance with its directions will save applicants for exemption or detail much unnecessary delay in the investigation of their claims.

By order of the Commandant.

E. J. HARDIN, Adj't

NOTICE.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEP'T BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 29, 1864.

Paragraph X of General Orders No. 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's office of 1863, requires that "applications for exemption must in all cases be made to the Enrolling Officer."

If the local Enrolling Officer has not the power to act, or is in doubt, he will after investigation under Circular No. 3, Current Series, refer such applications, through the proper official channels to this Bureau. All such applications addressed to this Bureau will necessarily and invariably be returned for local investigation, and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals from adverse decisions of the local officers, and of the Commandant of Conscripts for the States will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

2. Commandants of Conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States.

By order of
COL. PRESTON, Sup.
[Signed] C. B. DUFFIELD,
16-1m A. A. G.

☞ Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal Salisbury Watchman, Charlottee Bulletin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Asheville News, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chronicle, Christain Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian Mountain Eagle, Tarboro' Southerner, copy one month.

Confederate States of America, Engineer Department, District Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C., March 16th, 1863. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Engineer Department, for services of slaves employed as laborers on the *land defences* near Wilmington, N. C., that the undersigned is authorized and prepared to pay the same at his office, on the second floor of the building next above Meares' Drug Store, Market Street,

☞ Persons executing Powers of Attorney will observe the following form—their signatures, in all cases, to be witnessed by two witnesses and signed in duplicate, or they may be witnessed before a Justice of the Peace or Clerk of any Court.

FORM OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

I, ——, of ——, do hereby appoint ——, of ——, my true and lawful Agent to sign receipts for, and receive payment of all moneys due to me by the Engineer Department of the Confederate States of America, for the services of my slaves employed as laborers on the land defences at ——; during the month of ——, 186—.

Witness, my hand and seal, at ——, this —— day of ——, 186—.

(Signed in duplicate.) [Seal

The Confederate.

R. S. McRAE,
A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

FRIDAY, March 11, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. ☜

The Ground He Stands on---His Principles and Views.

[CONCLUDED.]

We brought Mr. Holden down, in our last number, to his explanation of his proposition for a Convention, as made in his paper of January 19th, in which the numerous acts in contemplation to be performed by the Convention, are specified with a calmness and deliberation as though they were entirely lawful, and in no wise contravening the duties of a loyal citizen.

Now, we desire to show to Mr. Holden himself—for our object is first to reach him—and at the same time to show to the people, the deleterious influence of this long course of teaching—and the fatal consequences in many instances to the individuals who fall under it.

First, we wish to show the impression made by Mr. Holden on the public sentiment of the Confederacy. We assert that Mr. Holden has fixed in the mind of a large portion of the people of our sister States, a conviction that an extensive disloyal feeling exists in North Carolina, to our shame and evil repute. We cite in support of this assertion, the authority of the newspaper press generally—more especially the Richmond Sentinel, Whig and Examiner, the Lynchburg Virginian, Atlanta Intelligencer, Mississippian, Chattanooga Rebel, and many others. We submit the following from the Richmond Whig, and afterwards adopted by the Chronicle and Sentinel of Augusta, as expressing the general opinion of the press of the country on Mr. Holden and his associates:

"THE PEACE MOVEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.—We have given some "attention to the indications of policy and "principle as developed by the peace move"ment in North Carolina and Georgia. There "is evidently a party in North Carolina will"ing to accept Black Republican rule, but "this party is very small in numbers and in"fluence. There are some in favor of Re"construction, and this forms, in fact, the "foundation of the peace party. There seems "to be no antecedent principle seeking the "vindication, no great triumph of policy to "emerge from this awful sacrifice of blood—"no result at all worthy of the expenditure "of life and property now made by the coun"try. These reconstructionists are ready to "re-enact the same suicidal folly that has pro"duced this war, and would, of necessity, "produce another They are willing to re"instate the most odious form of despotism, "that is a consolidated democracy supported "by the sword."

The Richmond Whig is a paper of very high position and very marked ability; in politics rather inclined to sympathize with Mr. Holden in many things—of the Rives and Hill of Georgia conservative school—certainly not a paper to form its conclusions on accusations against Mr. Holden by others. The result to which this paper has come, is evidently from a close observation of Mr. Holden himself. The same may be said of the Chronicle and Sentinel.

Now what answer has Mr. Holden to make to all this? Can he point to one single paper out of North Carolina, in the whole Confederacy, which sustains him? When a paper suspends, it is a habitual courtesy of the press to pay the retiring editor some compliment at his withdrawal. This is a common manifestation of the "*esprit du corps*." But Mr. Holden has suspended—suspended in mysterious terms, under extraordinary circumstances; and as far as we have been able to see, no word of sympathy, no expression of regret has followed him into retirement; a cold, studied and meaning silence, as though one had left of whom good cannot be spoken and towards whom forbearance indicates silence. Has Mr. Holden seen this? Does it make no impression upon him?

While such has been the effect on public setiment outside the State, how has it been here? All the papers of North Carolina are not "destructive," though Mr. Holden chooses so to class them when they differ with him. But the Fayetteville Observer, the Greensboro' Patriot and the Salisbury Watchman, might give Mr. Holden a ticket of admittance to, or dismissal from the party with which he has been acting for the last two years, without arrogance. But for him to assume to dimiss them; it is Mr. Holdenism unmistakable. Let Mr. Holden ponder the sentiments of these presses, and while pondering ask himself, who stand by him in North Carolina? The People's Press at Salem, the Newbern Times, Yankee, and one half-and-half neutral and equivocal, and one positively with emphasis neutral. We say nothing of the papers which Mr. Holden calls "Destructive."

Now, what effect has Mr. Holden produced on our soldiers? He has made them believe the cause unworthy, the country whipped, the Government despotic, themselves wronged and illtreated—and thus induced many to desert. And it is well known among our officers, that in their last moments these dying men have attributed their guilt and their punishment to MR. HOLDEN.

The confession of James King, which we append, was one of many who are gone to their long account, with the conviction that they owed their ignominy, sorrow and death to the malign influence of Mr. Holden's "principles and views:"

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Rodes' Division, Feb. 9, 1864.

"COL. BRYAN GRIMES, Com'g 4th N. C. "Regiment. Colonel: I deem it my duty to "make known to you the last words of private "James King, company E, of your regiment, "who was executed for desertion on the 29th "of January, ult. After bandaging his eyes, "I told him that he had but two more minutes "to live, and asked if he had any message he "desired to send to his relatives or friends, "He replied, "I have no message. I only "wish to say to you, Lieutenant, though oth"ers persuaded me to do what I did, the read"ing of Holden's paper has brought me to this, "but thank God, I shall soon be at peace."

"As it may be the wish of his friends or "relatives to know in what spirit he died, I "make this statement, and if you think proper, "you may convey it to them.

"Very respectfully, Colonel,
"Your ob't serv't,
"J. M. GOFF, 1st. Lieut.
"Co I, 5th Alabama Regiment, and
"Provost Marshal, Rodes' Division."

We received an account of this confession at the time it was made, and forbore to publish it, until pressed by the duty of a public journalist. This man lived in Randolph county, has relatives, a wife and children there. What will they think, if poor King is borne to death by "views and principles" which elevate Mr. Holden, the teacher, to honor and distinction!

But worst of all, what effect has Mr. Holden produced on our enemies? What did Edward Everett think of Mr. Holden, when to the assembled multitude, on the fatal field of Gettysburg, he announced for the encouragement of our foes, that "at Raleigh an independent press is unlimbering its artillery."

Is Mr. Holden ignorant that the New York Tribune, New York Times, Boston Traveller, &c., teem with his articles—the same articles which made our soldiers desert?—these same articles which compel our Government to shoot our own men, and, caught up by our enemies, stimulate their men to continue shooting us? Why now, again, we have before our eyes another file of that Yankee sheet, published at Newbern by Geo. Mills Joy, Yankee, in which there is more than one editorial copied from the Standard—among others, that one in the Standard of the 10th of February, received by this Yankee in ten days—for his copy that we have is of the 20th—which notices Wright's resolutions under the head—"Reconstruction at Richmond," and therein (taken from the Standard also) is found an editorial concerning a "furore in the interior for holding public meetings"—meetings, says he, were held at Golden Valley, Rutherford, Carthage, Brevard, Transylvania county, Lennox Castle, Greensboro,' High Point, Buckhorn district, Wake. And this Yankee says, "these meetings breathe a defiance to the Davis Government," while "the meeting in Wake comes nearest to the point of any."

The meeting in Wake referred to, was Mr. Holden's own meeting—gotten up on his call. It denounced the war as unholy, and called on the Governor to convene the Legislature, to call a Convention to negotiate with the United States for peace. This Yankee Joy, quotes the resolution from Mr. Holden's paper, and then says—"we (Joy) *know* many reliable Union men within the rebel lines." * * "The meetings indicate one thing, i. e. a hatred of the Confederacy"—"while this lasts there is hope."

Hope! hope for whom? for what? Hope for the ruthless foe that occupies our homes? Hope for their successful advance into that interior, that they may take more households by storm, drive out more exiles, and slaughter more lives?

While this Yankee is drinking out of Mr. Holden's cornucopia of hate these deep gushes of HOPE, old men and women, young men and maidens, bereft of home, comfort and happiness, have well nigh lost hope, and are set down to a dry despair. While Mr. Holden in calm complacency writes down that these "principles and views will not be changed"—the enemy takes "HOPE!" Yet again, these same vandal foes, in bacchanalian orgey, with drumand fife and full brass band from Massachusetts, make celebration in the streets, feeling proud to be called by Mr. Holden's name and pay homage to the "*Holden Truck!*" If these things stir no latent ember in Mr. Holden's breast, then the fire is gone out. If they awake him not—then his sleep is that of death!

Apology.

We are made, in our article of yesterday, to speak of Mr. Holden as HER. We beg pardon. Our object was DISSECTION—not DISSEXION. Mr. Holden is unquestionably masculine. No one would attribute to him, politically, any effeminate qualities. We also beg pardon of every woman in the land. To them apology is pre-eminently due. Woman is the soul of patriotism—she knows no deviation from its duties—she concentrates her devotion at its altar, and burns her incense there with sleepless and untiring watchfulness. She mingles her love of country with her love of God, and yields to both an allegiance stamped with all the grace and purity of her nature.

No woman in the land who is endowed with mental and educational acquirements, but abhors Mr. Holden's political sentiments. We are in receipt every day of subscriptions from the daughters of Carolina—and their opinions, rightfully expressed, find an echo in our journal from day to day.

THANKS.—Our friends at Kinston who have kindly furnished us, from time to time, with late Newbern and Northern papers, have our thanks. These favors are highly appreciated, and afford us valuable material with which to fight the enemy both at home and abroad.

By all means give us the name of the color-sergeant who saved his flag so gallantly at the battle of Gettysburg.

The Progress and the Northern Democracy.

In its issue of the 7th inst., the Progress says—"When we express a hope that Providence may so order as to make the Northern "democracy, or peace party, the instruments of "their deliverance, and the ruin of the ruth"less tyranny of Lincoln and Abolitionism and the "establishment of our independence, there are "those so blinded by party prejudice and malice "as to accuse us of a willingness to submit to "the enemy, and return to the Union."

We hardly ever remember to have read a sentence in which error and misconception are more protracted out than in the above. Prejudiced against the Progress!—Possessed of malice towards it! So far as we are concerned, the thing is impossible. Except as a matter of public duty, we should never have alluded to it; and even when obliged to do so, in our harshest allusions we shielded its fat, burly editor from the weight of our blow by endeavoring to make it reach the "man in the dark," at whom we were really striking. We were obliged, however, to put the editor in his true attitude of admitting such editorials into his columns as to taint his paper with suspicions of disloyalty and do great injury. We have yet to know any paper, with the exception of one or two in this State, that differs with us in our estimate of the Progress.

But it was not the pious trust which the Progress had that Providence would use the Northern Democracy in the way it points out, that attracted our animadversion. We have no interference with the holy emotions of our neighbor. It was a very injurious, unsouthern, and, as we still think, very unpatriotic political sentiment which it chose to utter, that we condemned. There was an artful commendation of Wright's resolutions, as a basis of co-operation with the Northern Democracy, and a promise that our people would help those Democrats, as it styled them. These Wright's resolutions had the cloven foot of reconstruction. Mr. Holden had scented it, and said so. Now, to-day, we have the Newbern Times of the 20th February, in which Mr. George Mills Joy, Yankee, discovers the same thing—and he copies Mr. Holden's article, and only waits to receive "JOHN'S" as he calls the Progress, to copy his. And now that the Standard is suspended he will have to copy the more largely from his remaining contributor.

By-the-by, as usual, this *last* of the Yankee Joy, has a long article from the Progress. More food for Newbern refugees—for those "congenial spirits who in the dear old town are to make the happy companions of the Progress's future hours. Here is more comfort for these homeless exiles.

In one column of the Yankee sheet is this notice: "We would call the attention of the public to the fact, that two stores, so difficult to obtain, are to be sold at public out-cry on Wednesday next." Whose stores? Our people's. And in another column—the entire column—is the article of the Progress, proposing to surrender Missouri and Kentucky—in which it announces to the enemy that "these States are gone from the Confederacy forever."

As he publishes these pieces from the Progress, and its kindred productions from the Standard, and the People's Press, this panderer to the vicious lusts of the vile set who have perverted the respectable and virtuous town, from its ancient habits of order and decorum into a rude, riotous and debauched community, where colors mingle in solution, the darker rather rising to the surface by the contact, gathers renewed vigor. He discovers in these articles a *hatred* to the Confederacy, and tells his wavering patrons, "while this lasts, there is hope." We have much, much more of the same sort.

And now we would say a word to the Progress, of sober admonition: It cannot and will not be allowed to continue thus to furnish encouraging themes for hope to those who hold our homes. The cry of injured loyalty will ring in the ear of Government, for "security for the future and indemnity for the past," if it be not stopped at once. Even now, if some candid friend were to whisper in the ear of the Progress the all-pervading feelings towards it of the Newbern refugees, even *it* would be appalled.

Let not the Progress attribute our earnestness to either PREJUDICE or MALICE. It could not enkindle either. We have purposely avoided any personal criticism of it, and unless it invites a discussion of its acts, we shall still forbear, except as we are obliged to notice its injurious articles.

The Banks, Railroad Companies, and every body else, are notifying the public, that all dues, &c., must be paid by the 25th of March; and that after that date, they will receive the present currency only subject to the deduction of 33⅓ per cent. As we shall have to pay out money with the same discount, notice is hereby given to all remitting money to *The Confederate* Office that, after the 25th instant, except in notes not exceeding $5, they will be credited for the amounts sent, with 33⅓ per cent. taken off.

The Beginning of Dirty Work.

We understand that a secret pamphlet is in circulation against one of the Editors of this paper, and that one or more others are in process of gestation. Our friends need give themselves no concern about these things. We do not. We expect assault from traitors and tories and would not be surprised at any time to have one from Gorge Mills Joy, Yankee. We have no fear of one or the other. All we shall wish to know will be the midwives and mothers. We may have to guess at the paternities. We are ready for them whenever they come, and shall know how to deal with them when they make their appearance. We hope our friends will keep us advised, if they encounter any such.

Deserters.

Scarce an hour of the day but brings us information of desertions from Mr. Holden—officers and privates. Without waiting even to throw up their commissions, and take the chances of the acceptance of their resignations, the former have basely deserted and are foremost in the tender of their allegiance to the enemy. More than one of those who formed his council of war, his cabinet and ministry, have gone clean over. Napoleon, on the restoration of Louis the XVIII, was not more basely abandoned by the Marshals of France, than is Mr. Holden by those who have heretofore borne his commission. And privates too are enlisting on the other side.—The only body we hear of that stands firm without diminution, is the "Holden Hook and Ladder Company." No. 1—63 men, Yankees in Newbern—and the leader of these, even—"a silver-grey fox"—is said to "look very uneasy in his position."

We abhor these DESERTERS, miserable apostates, who fly at the first sign of danger. The Home Guard should be called out to arrest them. If in those jovial days when Mr. Holden had influence with the Executive, he obtained commissions for any friends in the Home Guards, they owe it to him to call out their commands—call them out at once, before the deserters escape from the ADJACENT COUNTIES—catch them—manacle them. They fairly belong to Mr. Holden. No one has the right to seduce them away or to aid them in escaping. Honest citizens should shut their doors upon Mr. Holden's deserters, and see that they don't escape. If the Home Guard be not sufficient, call up the Holden Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1. There are sixty-three Yankees in this Company, drilled for military duty. If the *officers* who have deserted are retaken, let them be reduced to the ranks and conscripted.

To those Funding in Four Per Cent. Bonds.

We are authorized to state that the denominations of the Bonds under the late currency Act, will be as follows, to wit: $100, $500, $1.000, $2.000, $5.000. By comparing these amounts with the amount proposed to be funded, the depositor can ascertain for himself *precisely* the number and denomination of the Bonds he will receive. They will be filled up and registered in Richmond, and they will be transferred under the authentication heretofore observed in the transfer of Registered Bonds.

We have information that there are no matters of difficulty, likely to arise between the Confederate and State authorities, out of the decision of any of our Judges on the late law in relation to the Principals of Substitutes. An entire understanding exists between Col. Mallett, the Commandant of the Bureau of Conscription and Gov. Vance, it is not likely that any departure from the Governor's order with reference to persons discharged under competent judicial decision, will occur. At the same time we are assured, that Col. Mallett has given orders to his subordinates that in their execution of the orders of the Department at Richmond, they shall abstain from all semblance of harshness or injustice to the citizens.

☞ There is a misapprehension in the public mind in regard to the whereabouts and movements of Lieut. Gen. Polk, during the late march of the Yankee General Sherman into the interior of Mississippi; which is calculated to do that veteran commander injustice—unless the facts of the case are understood.

Gen. Polk has the chief command in the Department of the South West; and is occupied with a general supervision of military affairs in the entire Department—rather than with the strategical management of a separate army. Gen. Polk had no army to confront, Sherman in battle.—From letters received by a gentleman in this city it appears that he had but six thousand men, when he fell back to Demopolis.

From the following communication to the Montgomery Advertiser, it will be seen that Gen. Polk did all that human power could do. To have hazarded a battle, with his little nucleus of an army, against forty thousand men, would have been madness. By pursuing the Fabian Washingtonian policy, he has saved this nucleus of an army—all his stores, Railroad rolling stock, &c., whilst nature and the elements, aided by the gallant Forrest, have driven Sherman discomfited back to Vicksburg:

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

The campaign through which the army of this Department has just passed, has been fruitful of many incidents, and profitable in demonstrating the ability of the South to maintain its independence.

The Federal newspapers have for more than six weeks been filled with the plans of the great Southwestern campaign. Sherman was to invade Mississippi with three columns.—One—the larger—to leave Vicksburg; another, Western Tennessee, down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; and the third was to land at Pascagoula. These three columns were to unite at some point, capture Mobile, then Montgomery, and occupy all of Mississippi, and that portion of the State of Alabama west of the Alabama river. To accomplish this grand object, Sherman was given 70,000 veteran troops.

The expedition so largely planned was inaugurated by the moving of the two first columns, Sherman left Vicksburg the 1st of February, at the head of thirty-five thousand infantry, two or three thousand cavalry, and from sixty to eighty pieces of artillery. Almost simultaneously Grierson or Smith began their march through North Mississippi with twelve or fifteen thousand cavalry and mounted infantry. Mobile, at the same time, was threatened by water with the enemy's fleet of gunboats, and by land from Pensacola and Pascagoula.

The question naturally arose with those anxious about the fate of this section, what was to be the result? General Polk had recently been placed in command of this Department. He assumed command late in December and scarcely had more than familiarized himself with the command, and had but little time to organize his troops and collect together all the troops of his Department; and whether strong or weak by reason of his predecessors' organization, upon that and that alone he must rely.

The troops in Mobile were there by the War Department for the defence and could only be spared from this point for temporary use. In the Department outside of Mobile were only one division, composed of three brigades, and French's division of two small brigades. This constituted the infantry force. The cavalry was composed of Lee's and Forrest's command. Most of Forrest's force had been recently organized in West Tennessee, and many of them are still unarmed.

With only this force at his command, Gen. Polk took the field. Forrest was still detached from the main army, and must remain so to watch the movements of Grierson and his cavalry command. Sherman with his 35 000 could only be opposed by Loring, French and Lee—not more than one-third of the enemy's force.

From Vicksburg the enemy moved very rapidly and vigorously on to Jackson, and from that point they threatened Meridian, the railroad centre of this Department. At this time General Polk borrowed from the Mobile garrison two or three brigades to retard the enemy, in order to enable him to save his supplies which had accumulated at different points of the railroads for the past two years. It would have been the height of folly to have given the enemy battle under the circumcumstances. Our force, when strengthened by the reinforcements from Mobile, did not reach over half that of the enemy, inclusive of our cavalry.

At the present stage of our revolution, the loss of an army, however small, would be extremely disastrous. Caution and prudence is more needed now than at any past period of the war.

With the additional force from Mobile the enemy was checked, enabling him to save his accumulated stores and protect his supplies. The little army of this Department fell back from Brandon in perfect order—slowly and successfully. The enemy moved his bodies of infantry, artillery and cavalry, with caution and prudence. Lee hung upon his flanks and compelled him to move in compact column, giving him no time to forage or depredate upon the country. In the meantime General Polk, with all his acknowledged energy, was moving all his stores from points of the different railroads, likely to fall into the enemy's hands.

On Sunday, the 14th, Lieut. General Polk evacuated Meridian, with his little army, heavily pressed by an enemy thirty-five thousand strong. Before the evacuation, however, every article belonging to the different departments of the government had been moved. The rolling stock of four important railroads had been saved—not a car was left, and scarcely a wheel left. The locomotives and cars belonging to the Mobile and Ohio road were safely housed in Mobile. Those of the other roads were brought to the Tombigbee and safely placed upon this side of the river. It was a literal and positive evacuation of this great railroad centre. The little town of Meridian stood lonely amid the silence of pine barrens, without a noise to disturb its solitude or a shrill whistle to arouse its inhabitants. The garrison belonging to Mobile had been safely returned to their duties there, and Mobile was as safe as the department at Richmond intended it to be. General Polk, with his little band of heroes, retired safely to this place, ready and prepared for an emergency.

The enemy, with his strong force of Western troops, marched through the centre of the State of Mississippi, nearly to its eastern border, and reaped a fruitless victory. Scarcely a grain of corn or a straggling beef repaid him for his toil; and to-day he is a discomfited enemy, retracing his steps with as much haste as he invaded. The other column under Grierson met the same fate. It was unable to form a junction with Sherman, and is now moving back to his stronghold in Memphis. Forrest had been hanging upon his flanks from the time he entered Mississippi, and Lee is now sent by the Commanding General to unite with Forrest, and woe be unto him if he falls between these millstones.

I have given briefly the facts connected with the campaign, as I have seen them, to show the public what was done, was well done.—History will accord to General Polk great skill and energy in the management of this campaign. The army in this Department he found here—with such materials as he had, he made the campaign.

We have lost comparatively little in men, in munitions, or in supplies. And in less than ten days, we will have regained all the territory which the enemy passed; and this was done by the force in this Department without aid from other quarters.

Congratulatory Order of General Elzey.

HEAD'QRS DEPARTMENT OF RICHMOND. }
March 8, 1864. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 10. }

The Major General commanding congratulates the troops upon their completely successful defence of the city of Richmond, and its rescue from the ravages of the invader.

The enemy was gallantly repulsed on the north side by Colonel Stevens' command, and the west by Brig. Gen. G. W. C. Lee's troops. Their conduct is entitled to the highest praise and credit.

To Colonel Bradley T. Johnson, and the officers and soldiers under his command, the thanks of the Major General are especially due, for the prompt and vigorous manner in which they pursued the enemy from Beaver Dam to Richmond, and thence to the Pamonky and down the Peninsula, making repeated charges, capturing many prisoners and horses, and thwarting any attempt of the enemy to charge them.

The Major General commanding begs leave to tender to Major General Hampton and his command, his sincere thanks for their co-operation in following up the enemy, and their gallant assault upon his camp at Atlee's Station, on Tuesday night, in which the enemy's entire force was stampeded, and completely routed, leaving in the hands of General Hampton many prisoners and horses.

Lastly, the conduct of the Home Guard of King and Queen county, and of Captain McGruder's squadron of the 42d Battalion Virginia Cavalry, who, in conjunction with small detachments of furloughed men, under Captain Fox and Lieutenant Pollard, of the Cavalry of the A. N. V., attacked the retreating columns of Col. Dahlgren—killing the leader and capturing nearly one hundred prisoners, with negroes and horses—deserves acknowledgment.

By command of MAJ. GEN. ELZEY.
T. O. CHESTNEY, A. A. Gen'l

A western editor having published a long leader on "hog," a rival paper in the same village upbraids him for obtruding his family matters on the public.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 10.

The only item of war news to-day, is the appearance of a gunboat and two transports in York river, near West Point. The object of the visit not yet ascertained.

The Legislature of Virginia adopted to-day a resolution, claiming and requiring exemption from military service numerous officers employes in Executive and Judicial departments of the State Government and public Institutions, Justices of the Peace included. The Legislature will adjourn to-night.

Raining heavily here all day.

An official dispatch from General Ransom to-night, from Suffolk, says the enemy occupied Suffolk in force on Sunday. We attacked them on the 9th, and drove them in a rout out of town, killing a number and capturing a piece of artillery, a large quantity of Commissary and Quartermaster stores. The enemy are flying to Portsmouth, burning bridges and everything behind them. We pursued them beyond Bernard's mills.

Interesting News Items.

We learn from the Petersburg Express, that the truce boat which brought up between eight and nine hundred Confederate prisoners last week, and has been lying off City Point ever since, left for Fortress Monroe yesterday, about 12 o'clock, with about six hundred and fifty paroled Yankee prisoners aboard. We understand that she will return to City Point in a day or two, with another instalment of Confederates from Point Lookout.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH GEORGIA.—A despatch from Atlanta of the 7th, says that on Saturday morning, Hume's Brigade of Cavalry attacked the Yankees twelve miles beyond Ringgold and drove them from their position. The Yankees fled percipitately. We lost one man killed and took seven prisoners.

It is well ascertained that the recent Yankee advance was made with the intention of a general attack.

FORT POWELL.—We learn that this work was subjected Monday to the fiercest bombardment that the fiery wrath of the Yankee fleet was capable of delivering. Over five hundred shot and shell were aimed at it, and the result was, literally, "nobody hurt."—Not so on the other side, however, for our informant, who was present, states that three of the enemy's ships were hit and crippled, and drew out of the fight. Commander Farragut, we repeat, can "peg away—we think he is bound to get the worst of it in the end.

YANKEE PRISONER SHOT.—At 12 o'clock, Sunday morning last, while a train containing Yankee prisoners *in transitu* for Georgia, was standing at the station at this place, three of them jumped off with a view of escaping. The guards halted them, but their command not being obeyed they fired, killing one of the fugitives dead. The others made their escape. —*Greensboro' Patriot.*

WHO IS HE?—We have learned that among the Confederate prisoners who reached here by the late truce boat, there was a color sergeant of a North Carolina regiment, who deserves to have his name printed in all the papers of the Confederacy, and to receive the special compliments of the President and of our whole people. He was shot down on the bloody field of Gettysburg, where he was subsequently picked up a prisoner. As he fell he resolved that the Yankees should not have the colors which he had borne so proudly and so long; and stripping them from the staff he hid them in his bosom. Watching his opportunity he subsequently sewed them beneath the lining of his jacket and has worn them ever since, and wore them home! Will some one who knows, give us the name and regiment of this noble soldier?

EXAGGERATED.—A despatch from Orange C. H., informs us that the statement in the Yankee journals, of the 3d, about Custer's performances, are greatly exaggerated. The true version is this: They burnt three flour mills and the Rivanna bridge, near Charlottesville; blew up one caisson, and not six; and did not surprise a cavalry camp, for there was none near Charlottesville; did not get fifty prisoners; and were whipped away by Beckham's battery, Stuart's Horse Artillery. They stole probably three hundred horses from non-combatants, but took none from soldiers in arms.

New Advertisements.

Wanted----To Rent an Unfurnished ROOM near the Confederate Office. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

TO HOLDERS OF N. C. RAILROAD BONDS.

THE Committee of the Sinking Fund are giving State Bonds, (new issue,) in exchange for the Railroad Bonds. C. P. MENDENHALL,
mh 11—39 d18t Chairman.

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension of a negro boy named "CHANCE." Said boy is about 14 years of age, very dark, prominent eye-brows, and speaks readily when spoken to. He may try to make his way to Fayettevi le.
mh 11—39-d2t. R. H. WHITAKER.

C. S. DEPOSITORY.

A Depository for Funding the Treasury Notes of the Confederate States has been opened at GOLDSBORO'. The office is in the store of Andrews & Washington. Persons having notes to fund, are requested to present them as soon as possible, and not wait until the end of the month.

All packages of Notes presented, must be arranged with the notes of each size together, before presentation. E. B. BORDEN,
mh 11—39-d12t Depositary.

OFFICE OF THE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co. }
RALEIGH, March 10, 1864. }

This Company Intending to Comply with the provision of the late act of Congress in relation to funding of Confederate notes, will on and after the 28th instant receive the present issues of that currency, above the denomination of five dollars, only at the rate of three dollars for two. W. W. VASS,
mh 11—39-dtap1 Treasurer.

$200 REWARD.

LOST, or stolen from the baggage car, between Charlotte and Raleigh, on the 18th or 19th of January, 1864, a medium sized black trunk, with wooden ribs across its back, and without a tray.

When placed in care of the baggage master, it was locked, and had a strip buckled around it, and was ordered to be marked to Raleigh. It had the name of S. A. Clark attached to it.

Among its contents were two colored ivory types, or photographs, in oval gilt frames; the one representing a male in Assistant Surgeon's or Captain's uniform, the other a female dressed black. Also a writing desk containing numerous letters addressed to Mrs. D. M. Clark, and signed with the initials D. M. C.

Any one leaving the said trunk and contents at this office will receive the above reward, or any one furnishing information, which may lead to its recovery, the reward of $100. mh 11—39-d3t*